## Appendix I.

[Vide answer to question No. 801 asked by Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1928, page 366 supra.]

*Letter R.O.C. No.* 1277/28, *dated* 12*th September* 1928, *from the Deputy Director of Agriculture, IV Circle, St. Thomas' Mount, to the Director of Agriculture, Madras.*

In returning your letter to the Registrar-General of Panchayats I have the following remarks to offer.

My connexion with the rural reconstruction scheme inaugurated by the District Board President, Chingleput, dates to the beginning of January 1927. The conference consisting of some Taluk Board Presidents, the President, District Board, Vice-President, District Board, the District Board Engineer, District Health Officer, District Medical Officer, the Deputy Director of Agriculture, IV Circle, District Educational Officer, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies and a few others under the presidency of the Registrar-General of Panchayats was held on the 17th January 1927 when a discussion took place on the scheme which the District Board President prepared for consideration at the meeting. It was settled at that conference that three supervisors should be appointed for doing propaganda work in village rural reconstruction in the firkas of Uttiramerur, Villivakkam and Kannigapeir. There were 19 resolutions but the 16th referred to the Agricultural department which runs as follows :—

"That attempts be made to start a demonstration farm in charge of the agricultural demonstrator in each firka, a part of whose time should be devoted to inspecting farms attached to rural schools and advising on the methods adopted in those farms."

At the meeting itself I expressed that it would not be possible to carry out this resolution into practice as I was very much short of men and that it would be almost impossible to have three demonstration farms in three firkas in one taluk alone when it was found extremely difficult to run successfully one demonstration farm in each district during the years 1924—1927. Please refer to the opening paragraph of my monthly report for February 1928 where I dealt with this subject.

2. On the 3rd February of the same year, the President, District Board, sent me draft forms and instructions on the weekly reports of the rural supervisors, instructions to the District Health Officer, to the District Board Engineer, and to the rural supervisors requesting me to offer my suggestions by way of additions or omissions. In my letter, dated 23rd February 1927 (C-162-27), I offered some remarks on the weekly reports of the rural supervisors which alone referred to agricultural matters. In March of the same year I received a letter from the District Board President asking me to depute one of my agricultural demonstrators to work along with the rural supervisors "to do intensive propaganda work" in the three firkas already mentioned. I wrote and asked him to make clear 'what my demonstrators were expected to do, as I did not understand what his request meant. He replied to say that the demonstrators had to tour along with the rural supervisors and help them in carrying out "intense propaganda work on

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improved methods of agriculture and that mission consisted in purely educating villagers in the areas selected specially for rural reconstruction work on all agricultural subjects." As I was not sure whether these supervisors had any agricultural knowledge to be really benefited by the assistance that my demonstrators would give them, I asked the President whether his supervisors were agriculturally trained men and whether they had any experience in the kind of work they were to do and I also requested him to let me know their names and their qualifications if he had no objection. To this he replied about the end of March mentioning the names of three men, one, a science B.A., another a science Intermediate, and the third who read up to Matriculation class, "all belonging to agricultural families having knowledge of village affairs." He also stated that they had undergone necessary training under the Registrar-General of Village Panchayats and that he was arranging to get them trained under the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. My opinion, therefore, was that although these people belonged to the agricultural classes, they had no knowledge of modern agriculture and that they needed training, first in agriculture before I could send a demonstrator to assist them as to how propaganda work should be done. A knowledge of local agriculture was first necessary before propaganda in improved methods could be understood by them. I enclose a copy of my letter R.O.C. No. 162/27, dated 12th April 1927. This was my opinion and I hold to the same even now because I consider it would have been a great waste of time of my demonstrators to go with untrained men and trying to teach them agriculture as well as methods of propaganda. You will notice in my letter, that I suggested that they may undergo practical training in agriculture under a demonstrator similar to the training they had undergone under the Registrar-General of Village Panchayats and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. After this I had no letter from him till the 24th of November. On that date, he wrote in reply to my letter referred to above stating that the rural supervisors had already commenced work and could not be disturbed for any long period for being trained under the agricultural demonstrators and that one of them posted to Kannagapeir was an agricultural graduate and was doing propaganda work. He then asked me to depute one of my demonstrators either to Ambathur or Uttiramerur to do intense propaganda work in one of these two firkas. He also thought that "unless this was done the rural reconstruction work undertaken by the Board may not be got done quite so satisfactorily." At that time two of my demonstrators had gone on urgent leave and their work had to be done by the neighbouring demonstrators as additional charges. My demonstrator at St. Thomas' Mount was completely engaged in the preliminary arrangements for the All-India Exhibition and several of my demonstrators had to be drawn for work in this connexion for varying periods during the months of December and January. So I wrote and regretted my inability to post an agricultural demonstrator as I was under-staffed at that time and suggested that he might send his supervisor to work under the agricultural demonstrator at least for six weeks, as he could, in my opinion, pick up a lot during that time; failing this I suggested that I would send copies of the tour programme of the concerned demonstrators so that the rural supervisors might visit the places in company with the agricultural demonstrators and do propaganda work. The President evidently was not in favour with my first suggestion and therefore wrote and asked me to send him copies of the tour programmes of the demonstrators. This I have been doing since

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December 1927 and I believe the tour programmes of my demonstrators at Tiruvallur, Madurantakam, Conjeeveram, are still being received by him every fortnight.

3. In spite of the remarks of the District Board President in the Madras Panchayat Bulletin to which I take serious objection I might give you some information on what my demonstrators have been doing to some extent at least in helping the rural reconstruction scheme.

4. In March 1927 my demonstrator at St. Thomas' Mount wrote to the President, Villivakkam Union, with reference to his personal interview with that gentleman that the sole object of his visit was to help them in the rural reconstruction area by starting a demonstration farm and that he was very disappointed that the meeting that the President of the Union promised to arrange was not held on the day fixed. Replying to this the President of the Union Board regretted that it was not possible to hold a meeting and that he would in consultation with the ryots fix another day. After this no letter seems to have been received from the union board and no work by this demonstrator could be organized for this reason. In July 1928 the same demonstrator met the supervisor at Villivakkam and made enquiries about the villages where improvements could be started. He selected five villages which could be tackled first as there were better facilities here than in others. Owing to other work he was not able to go in July but made a tour in August and visited three villages. The supervisor, however, did not find it convenient to tour with my demonstrator during that period.

5. With regard to Kannagapeir, my demonstrator reports that he met the supervisor for the first time in January 1928 near Vanianchatram. After that in spite of the tour programmes of the demonstrator having been sent to the District Board President regularly, he met the supervisor two or three times at Kannagapeir itself and on the last occasion he requested him to supply some quantity of G.E.B. 24 to a ryot at Kuppam village. The demonstrator requested the supervisor to send a servant of the mirasidar to his depot to obtain the seed as is done in all cases where seed is required. Nothing transpired afterwards.

6. With regard to Uttiramerur, my demonstrator at Conjeeveram visited the villages round about Uttiramerur in connexion with rural reconstruction scheme and advised on agricultural matters. Again he demonstrated the improved implements in the village of Ravatanallur, Kuruvadi, Ammayappanallur and supplied necessary implements. The head coolie employed in that area worked under the guidance of the rural reconstruction supervisor, Uttiramerur, and conducted demonstrations of Konkan ploughs and Roll Easy Mhotes. Another head coolie visited Uttiramerur in July-August 1928, and demonstrated Malwa plough in Pennalur, Perumkoli, Kathayampandal and Tholavanpundi. These were in response to four applications received from the ryots which were forwarded by the Rural Supervisor, Uttiramerur, sent through the District Board President.

7. The President also asked me recently to let him know what implements and seeds should be stocked at the headquarters of these supervisors and after carefully going into the question, I have just sent in my proposals.

8. I believe the above will give an idea of the sincere effort made by me and my staff to help the District Board President in the scheme that he initiated and if we did not do more it is not due to indifference as he makes

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it out to be but to exigencies of work and to the fact that the President did not care to take my advice but to his insistence that I should carry out his suggestion rather than meet me half-way.

Enclosure

Letter from the Deputy Director of Agriculture, IV Circle, St. Thomas' Mount, to the President, District Board, Saidapet, dated the 12th April 1927, No. C. 162/27.

I think it would be far better if your supervisors would get an agricultural training under my demonstrators instead of the latter tour about with your men. It would be a waste of time and I can ill-afford to spare my men for such a purpose. I am prepared to have these men trained under experienced demonstrators if you can spare them for at least a period of three months, but I would prefer six months. If you are agreeable they can be sent to the Agricultural Demonstrator, Wallajah, Agricultural Demonstrator, Tiruvalur, and Assistant Agricultural Demonstrator, Mailpatti, in the order of the list of the supervisors you sent me.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 815 asked by Mr. G Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1928, page 375 supra.]

From the Director of Industries, No. 192-A/28, dated 10th August 1928.

I have the honour to state that the Collector of Bellary who was asked whether anything could be done to improve grazing facilities in his district reports that the unreserves in the district are gradually diminishing in extent on account of the grant of land to members of the depressed classes and to ex-army men. The grazing ground known as the Cavalry Ramnah Hill in Kudutani village is in charge of the Military Department and is not available for use by the sheep owners in the village. The only places where grazing areas can be found are the Forest Panchayat reserves and as there are many Forest Panchayats in the district, sheep, though not goats, of the villages adjoining the area may be allowed to graze in the reserves at reduced rates, if necessary. Some of the lands that have been reserved for assignment to the members of the depressed classes are being eliminated from the reserve list as they have been found quite unfit for cultivation and such lands may be classed as grazing poramboke. The Collector has no other suggestions to offer in regard to the improvement of grazing facilities.